# COLORADO NEUROLOGICAL INSTITUTE

# Telestroke: Extending Stroke Resources

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## Stroke Epidemiology

- ~750,000 Ischemic Strokes Annually in US
- 1 out 15 deaths in U.S due to Stroke
- Leading Cause of Long-term Disability
- Annual Cost is \$58 billion/year
- 63 listed stroke fellowships

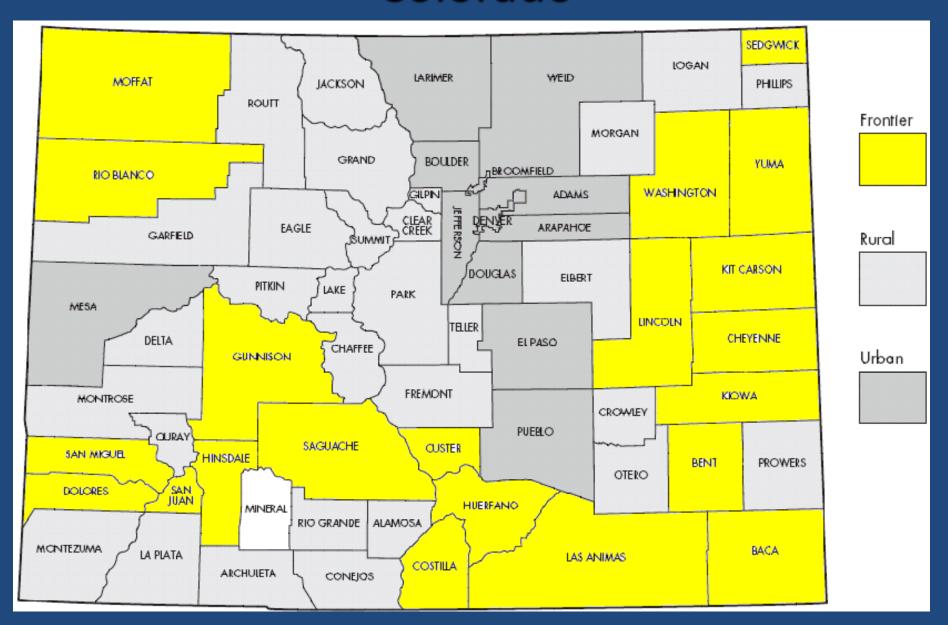
#### Treatments for Acute Ischemic Stroke

- Intravenous tPA is the only approved therapy
- Extremely Time Sensitive Treatment
- Relatively significant risk of bleeding
- Strict administration criteria

# The problems in treating acute stroke patients

- Lack of Organized infrastructure
  - Expeditious CT
  - Neurosurgical Backup
  - Acute Stroke Pathways
- Difficult 24/7 coverage by neurologist willing to treat hyperacute stroke patients
- ER Physicians reluctant to take on burden of treating patients with medication with ICH rate of 6.4%

#### Colorado



#### Colorado tPA Use in Ischemic Stroke\*

Year	N	tPA	Ischemic Strokes Treated with tPA
1999	7739	87	1.12%
2000	7835	89	1.14%
2001	8144	89	1.10%

<sup>\*</sup> Ischemic Stroke = ICD9 433-438, 997.02; tPA = ICD9 Proc Code 99.10

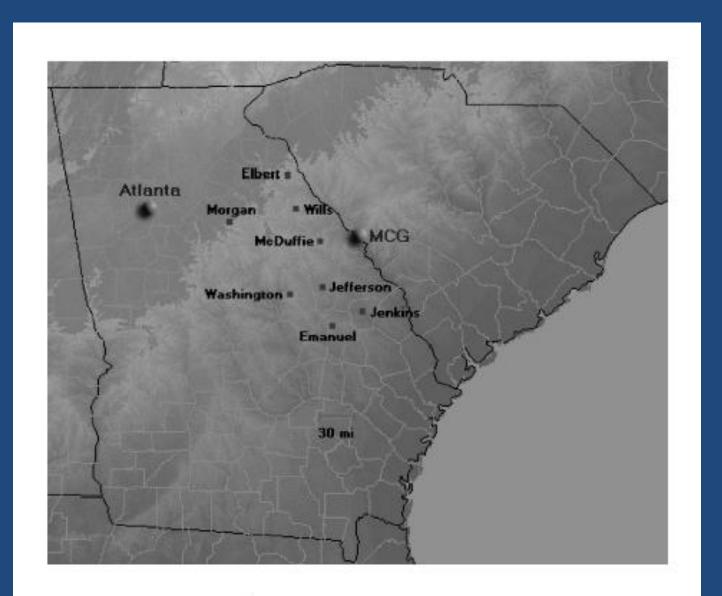
# Telemedicine as Solution for Acute Stroke Treatment

- 24/7 Acute Stroke Coverage by Stroke-trained Neurologist
  - Increased comfort level of treating patients with rt-PA
- Remote physician can examine and treat patient independently
  - Triage much quicker

# Does Telemedicine Increase Acute Treatment of Stroke?

- REACH Trial
  - 194 consults in rural Georgia
  - 16% treated with rt-PA
  - Mean Onset to Treatment: 122 minutes

# REACH TRIAL



### **REACH TRIAL**

#### **REACH Rural Hospitals**

Hospital	Bed Size	ED Volume	Distance From MCG (in miles)	Black % Population in County			
McDuffie Regional	47	11225	32	37			
Emanuel County	72	10104	76	33			
Wills Memorial	50	6134	54	43			
Washington County	56	8777	61	53			
Jenkins County	10	3312	49	40			
Morgan County	20	4888	92	30			
Jefferson County	65	6252	45	56			
Elbert County	52	7377	83	51			

# Which is better for decision making in acute stroke consultations?

Telemedicine Telephone



#### The Evidence

# Efficacy of site-independent telemedicine in the STRokE DOC trial: a randomised, blinded, prospective study

Brett C Meyer, Rema Raman, Thomas Hemmen, Richard Obler, Justin A Zivin, Ramesh Rao, Ronald G Thomas, Patrick D Lyden

#### Summary

Background To increase the effective use of thrombolytics for acute stroke, the expertise of vascular neurologists must be disseminated more widely. We prospectively assessed whether telemedicine (real-time, two-way audio and video, and digital imaging and communications in medicine [DICOM] interpretation) or telephone was superior for decision making in acute telemedicine consultations.

Methods From January, 2004, to August, 2007, patients older than 18 years who presented with acute stroke symptoms at one of four remote spoke sites were randomly assigned, through a web-based, permuted blocks system, to telemedicine or telephone consultation to assess their suitability for treatment with thrombolytics, on the basis of standard criteria. The primary outcome measure was whether the decision to give thrombolytic treatment was correct, as determined by central adjudication. Secondary outcomes were the rate of thrombolytic use, 90-day functional outcomes (Barthel index [BI] and modified Rankin scale [mRS]), the incidence of intracerebral haemorrhages, and technical observations. Analysis was by intention to treat. This trial is registered with ClinicalTrials.gov, number NCT00283868.

Findings 234 patients were assessed prospectively. 111 patients were randomised to telemedicine, and 111 patients were randomised to telephone consultation; 207 completed the study. Mean National Institutes of Health stroke scale score at presentation was 9.5 (SD 8.1) points (11.4 [8.7] points in the telemedicine group versus 7.7 [7.0] points in the telephone group; p=0.002). One telemedicine consultation was aborted for technical reasons, although it was included in the analyses. Correct treatment decisions were made more often in the telemedicine group than in the telephone group (108 [98%] vs 91 [82%], odds ratio [OR] 10.9, 95% CI 2.7-44.6; p=0.0009). Intravenous thrombolytics were used at an overall rate of 25% (31 [28%] telemedicine vs 25 [23%] telephone, 1.3, 0.7-2.5; p=0.43). 90.day functional outcomes were not different for BI (95-100) (0.6, 0.4-1.1; p=0.13) or for mRS score (0.6, 0.3-1.1; p=0.09). There was no difference in mortality (1.6, 0.8-3.4; p=0.27) or rates of intracerebral haemorrhage after treatment with thrombolytics (2 [7%] telemedicine vs 2 [8%] telephone, 0.8, 0.1-6.3; p=1.0). However, there were more incomplete data in the telephone group than in the telemedicine group (12% vs 3%, 0.2, 0.1-0.3; p=0.0001).

Interpretation The authors of this trial report that stroke telemedicine consultations result in more accurate decision making compared with telephone consultations and can serve as a model for the effectiveness of telemedicine in other medical specialties. The more appropriate decisions, high rates of thrombolysis use, improved data collection, low rate of intracerebral haemorrhage, low technical complications, and favourable time requirements all support the efficacy of telemedicine for making treatment decisions, and might enable more practitioners to use this medium in daily stroke care.

#### STRokE DOC Trial

- Objective to assess whether telemedicine or telephone was superior for decision making in acute stroke consultations
- Study Design Randomized Controlled Trial
- Setting 4 remote hospitals linked to an academic hub
- Patients 222 acute stroke patients presenting to remote hospitals were randomized to telemedicine or telephone stroke consults with hub stroke neurologists

#### Telephone Arm

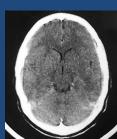


- Hub consultant queried spoke practitioner of
  - —History
  - –Physical exam
  - -Labs
  - –Radiologist report of CT
  - Directed localpractitioner in NIHSSexam
- Head CT images NOT available

#### Telemedicine Arm



- Hub Consultant turned on camera → took history & conducted NIHSS
- Other exam findings done by or reported to the consultant
- Head CT images available









tPA or no tPA



Did the Hub consultant make the correct decision?

#### Results – determining tPA eligibility

	Telemedicine n = 110	Telephone n = 111	O.R.	p
Overall correct decision	108	91	10.9 (2.7- 44.6)	0.0009 (0.0001)
Level 2b (SDAC)	(98%)	(82%)		

Correct treatment decisions made more often in telemedicine group than telephone-only group

## Practical Interpretation of Data

- When neurologists decide that patients are thrombolytic candidates by telephone, they are largely correct
  - The telephone capable of screening out mimics
- When neurologists decide that patients are not thrombolytic candidates by telephone, they make many errors
  - The telephone-only results in under-treating of eligible candidates and telemedicine does much better
    - 'minor deficit, rapid improvement' issue is better evaluated with camera

#### **CO-DOC Review**

- Goal: To Provide Stroke Center Level Care for Acute Stroke Patients in Rural and Underserved Areas
- 1<sup>st</sup> Consult Performed May 30<sup>th</sup>, 2006
- Site Expansion in Rural and "Underserved Sites" ongoing!

### **CO-DOC** Telemedicine





Neurologist



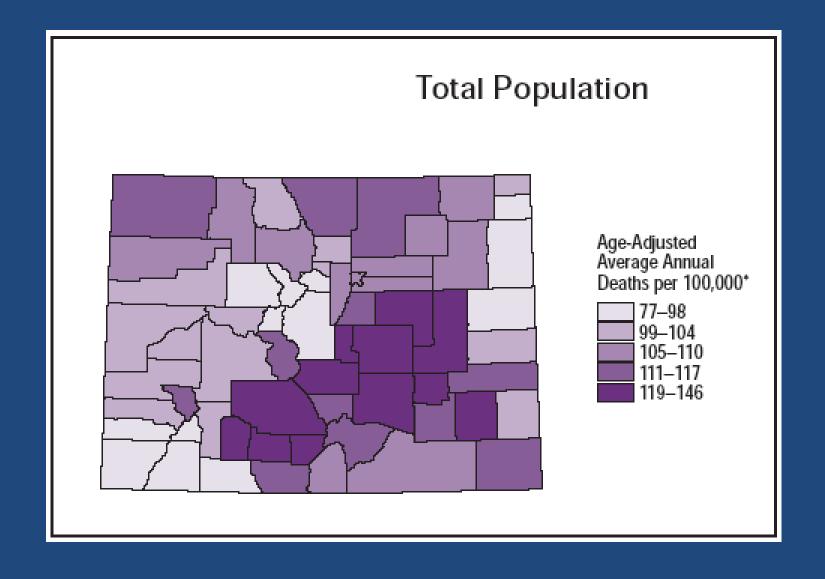


**Participating Hospital** 

#### CNI Telemedicine Project

- Colorado State Grant Approved for 5 Sites
- Identify High stroke incidence areas of Colorado
  - Little to no Acute Stroke Coverage
- Geographical Distribution of the State
- Areas of Population Growth
  - Potential At-Risk Stroke Patients

## Stroke Death Rates, 1991–1998

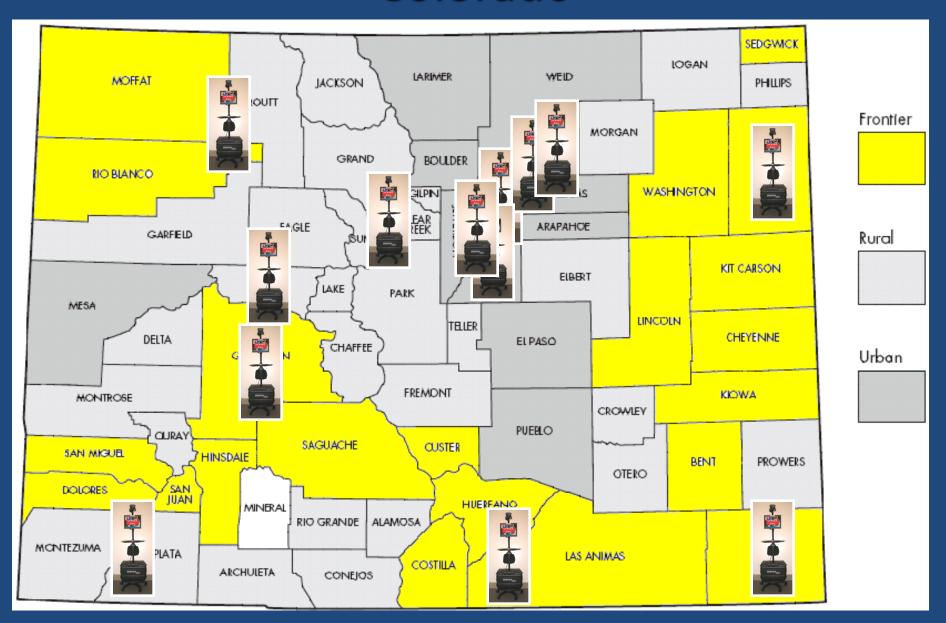


#### CO-DOC Telemedicine Sites

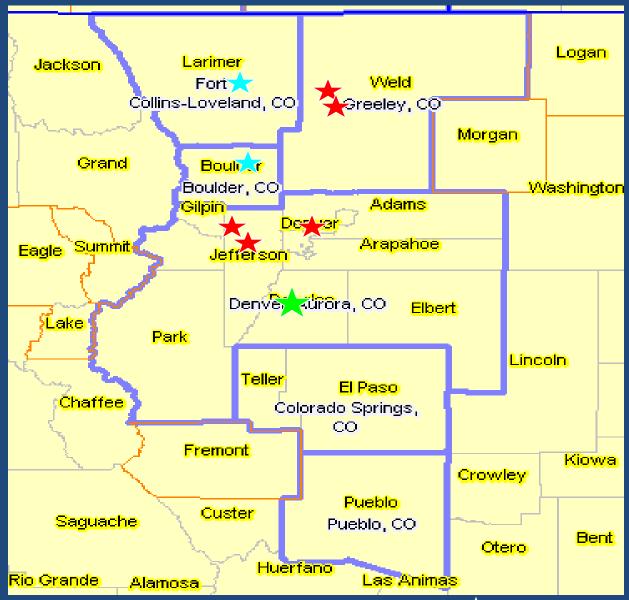
- Springfield
- Yuma
- Trinidad
- Gunnison
- Leadville
- Rangeley

- Thornton
- Vail
- Greeley (2)
- Durango
- Aspen
- Lutheran Medical Center (2)
- Mckee Medical Center (2)
- Longmont United Hospital
- Good Samaritan Hospital (2)

#### Colorado



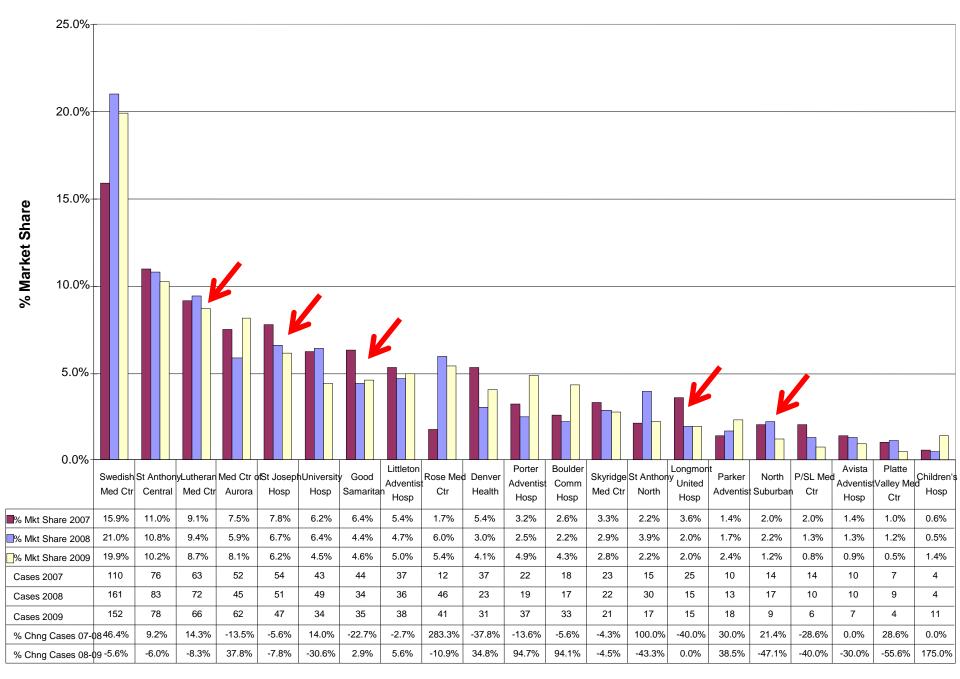
#### **CO-DOC** in Denver Metropolitan Area



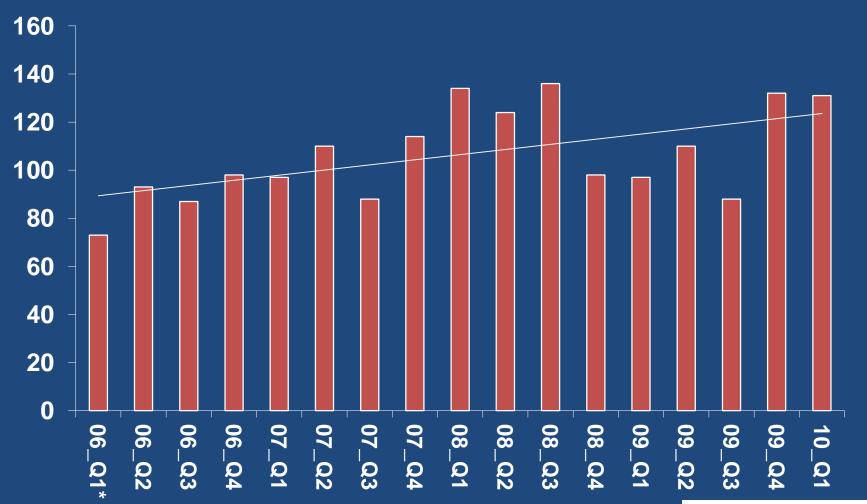




System: (All) Service Line: STROKE ZIP Region: (All) Age Group: (All) Payor: (All)

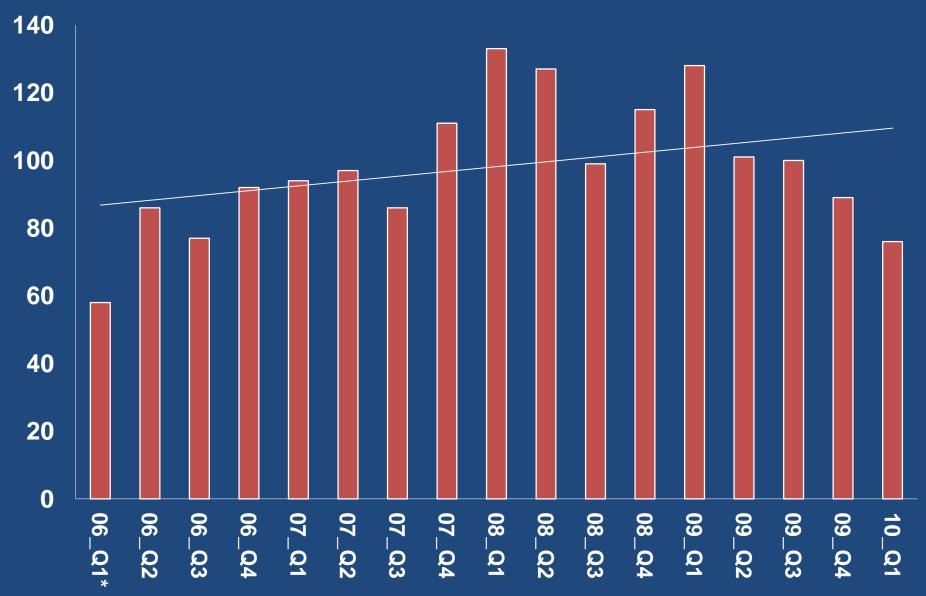


#### Ischemic Strokes





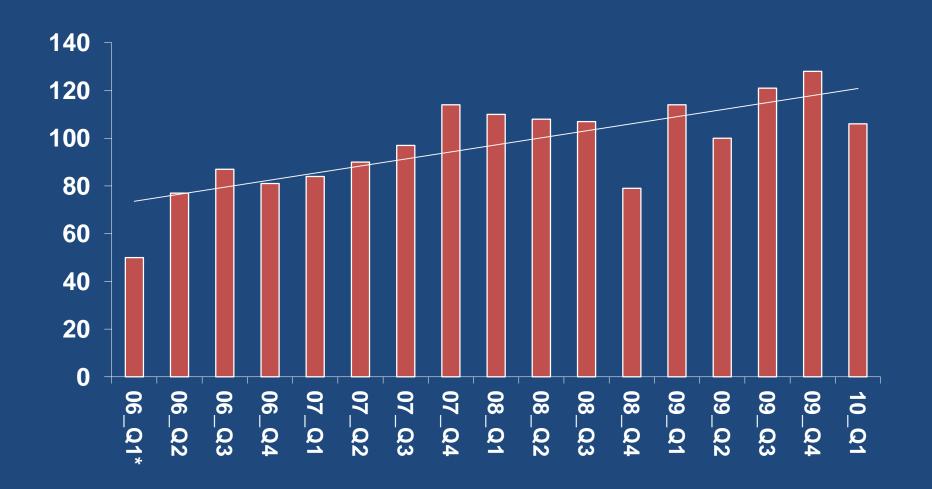
#### Stroke Alerts



<sup>\*</sup>Incomplete Quarter

Includes stroke alerts called by EMS, ED, Transfer, Inpt

#### **Transfers**







# Top 10 Stroke Transfer Facilities

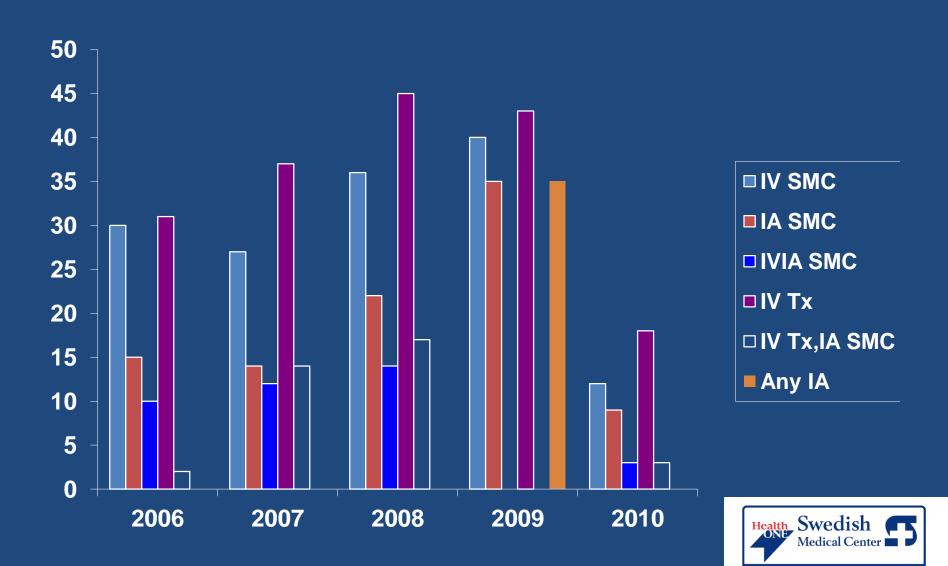
2010	

#### 2009

	North Sub	18	<ul> <li>North Sub</li> </ul>	54
•	SWER	14	• SWER	26
	Vail	10	<ul> <li>Durango</li> </ul>	23
	Lutheran	6	<ul> <li>Memorial</li> </ul>	19
•	Memorial	6	• Vail	17
	Durango	6	<ul> <li>Salida</li> </ul>	14
	Greeley	6	• St. Joes	9
•	Sterling	5	• Rose	8
•	McKee	4	<ul><li>10 tie for</li></ul>	7
•	Aurora-South	4		



#### **Acute Stroke Treatments**

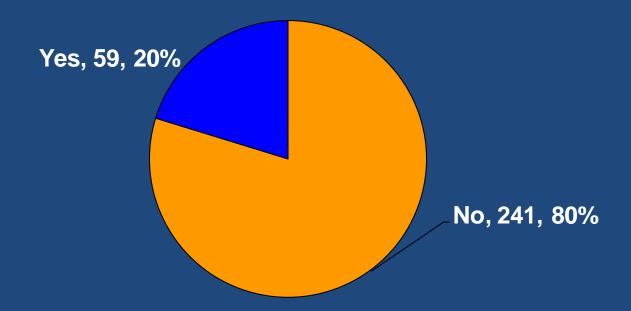


Stroke Center

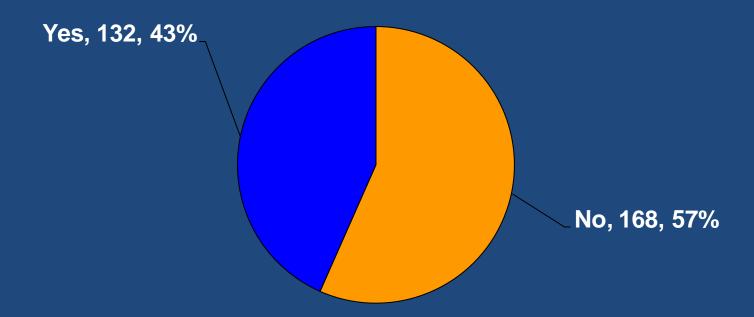
#### Stroke Golden Hour Stats

	SWEDISH 2010	SWEDISH 2009	COLORADO 2009			
Ave Door to tPA time	47 min	49 min	80 min			
Ave Door to CT time	18 min	15 min	84 min*			
Ave Door to Neurologist time	5 min	6 min	510 min**			
% Eligible for tPA Treated	100%	100%	71.3 %			
% Treated in < 60 minutes	87%	86%	35.5%			
% Total treated with IV t-PA	27%	14%	6%			
% Total treated with any acute intervention	34%	20%	7.6%			
sICH Rate	6.0%	3.2%	5.3%			

### Treated with TPA?



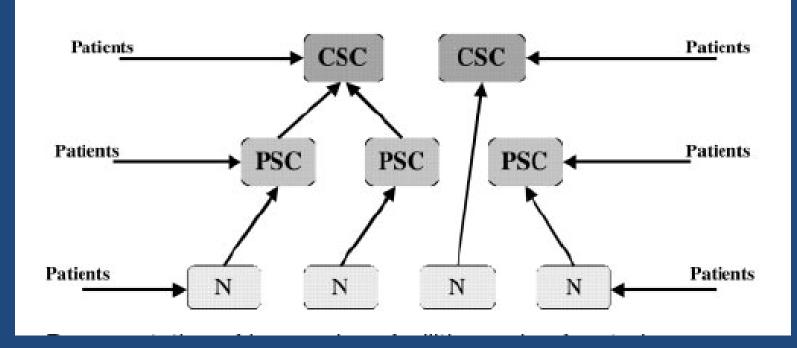
### Transferred?



#### Future of Telemedicine

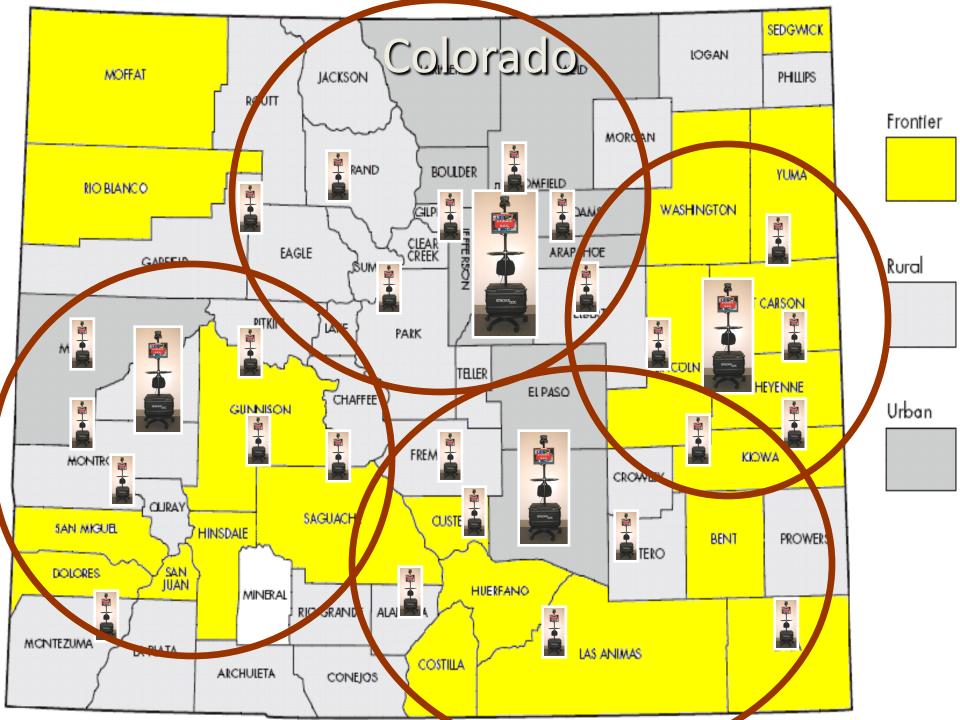
- Extended Coverage throughout state
  - Continue to Expand Rural Access
  - Expand Outside Hospital System Networks
  - Major Population Areas
    - Lots of neurologists, not many willing and able to cover for Acute Stroke Issues
- Expand Coverage Networks into Surrounding Regions

#### Organization of Stroke Centers in a Hospital Network or Geographical Area



"Within such a network or system, one approach to acute stroke care might be to designate some hospitals as PSCs and others as CSCs (Figure). This approach would allow for patients, equipment, and expertise to be concentrated at specific hospitals rather than spread throughout the entire network. This is quite similar to the paradigm used for other complex diseases that require a multidisciplinary team approach such as trauma, cancer, severe burns, and organ transplantation."

Recommendations for Comprehensive Stroke Centers. Stroke. 2005;36:1597-1618



# Cost Savings with tPA

				Pi	roporti	ion of Ischem	nic Str	oke Patients	That	Receive tPA	(%)			
Annual No. of Ischemic		Cost Savings in First Year Post-Stroke (American \$)												
Strokes	- 2	2%		4%		6%		8%		10%		15%		20%
616 000	\$7 39	92 000	\$14	784 000	\$2	2 176 000	\$2	9 568 000	\$3	6 960 000	\$5	5 440 000	\$7	3 920 000
6 975	\$	84 000	\$	168 000	\$	252 000	\$	336 000	\$	420 000	\$	630 000	\$	840 000
6 888	\$	82 800	\$	165 600	\$	248 400	\$	331 200	\$	414 000	\$	621 000	\$	828 000
4 265	\$	51 600	\$	103 200	\$	154 800	\$	206 400	\$	258 000	\$	387 000	\$	516 000
3 446	\$	42 000	\$	84 000	\$	126 000	\$	168 000	\$	210 000	\$	315 000	\$	420 000
	Strokes 616 000 6 975 6 888 4 265	of Ischemic Strokes 2 616 000 \$7 3 6 975 \$ 6 888 \$ 4 265 \$	of Ischemic Strokes 2%  616 000 \$7 392 000 6 975 \$ 84 000 6 888 \$ 82 800 4 265 \$ 51 600	of Ischemic Strokes 2%  616 000 \$7 392 000 \$14  6 975 \$ 84 000 \$  6 888 \$ 82 800 \$  4 265 \$ 51 600 \$	Annual No. of Ischemic Strokes 2% 4%  616 000 \$7 392 000 \$14 784 000 6 975 \$ 84 000 \$ 168 000 6 888 \$ 82 800 \$ 165 600 4 265 \$ 51 600 \$ 103 200	Annual No. of Ischemic Strokes 2% 4%  616 000 \$7 392 000 \$14 784 000 \$25 6 975 \$ 84 000 \$ 168 000 \$ 4 265 \$ 51 600 \$ 103 200 \$	Proportion of Ischem Annual No. of Ischemic Strokes 2% 4% 6%  616 000 \$7 392 000 \$14 784 000 \$22 176 000 6 975 \$ 84 000 \$ 168 000 \$ 252 000 6 888 \$ 82 800 \$ 165 600 \$ 248 400 4 265 \$ 51 600 \$ 103 200 \$ 154 800	Proportion of Ischemic Str   Annual No.   Cost Savings in First   Strokes   2%   4%   6%   6%	Proportion of Ischemic Stroke Patients Annual No. of Ischemic Strokes 2% 4% 6% 8%  616 000 \$7 392 000 \$14 784 000 \$22 176 000 \$29 568 000 6 975 \$ 84 000 \$ 168 000 \$ 252 000 \$ 336 000 6 888 \$ 82 800 \$ 165 600 \$ 248 400 \$ 331 200 4 265 \$ 51 600 \$ 103 200 \$ 154 800 \$ 206 400	Proportion of Ischemic Stroke Patients That Annual No. of Ischemic Strokes 2% 4% 6% 8%  616 000 \$7 392 000 \$14 784 000 \$22 176 000 \$29 568 000 \$3 6 975 \$ 84 000 \$ 168 000 \$ 252 000 \$ 336 000 \$ 6 888 \$ 82 800 \$ 165 600 \$ 248 400 \$ 331 200 \$ 4 265 \$ 51 600 \$ 103 200 \$ 154 800 \$ 206 400 \$	Proportion of Ischemic Stroke Patients That Receive tPA	Proportion of Ischemic Stroke Patients That Receive tPA (%)  Annual No. of Ischemic Strokes	Proportion of Ischemic Stroke Patients That Receive tPA (%)   Annual No. of Ischemic Strokes   2%   4%   6%   8%   10%   15%	Proportion of Ischemic Stroke Patients That Receive tPA (%)  Annual No. of Ischemic Strokes

118 800

111 600

\$79 200

158 400

148 800

\$105 600

198 000

186 000

\$132 000

297 000

279 000

\$198 000

Utah

New Mexico

Montana

3 284

3 110

2 181

39 600

37 200

\$26 400

79 200

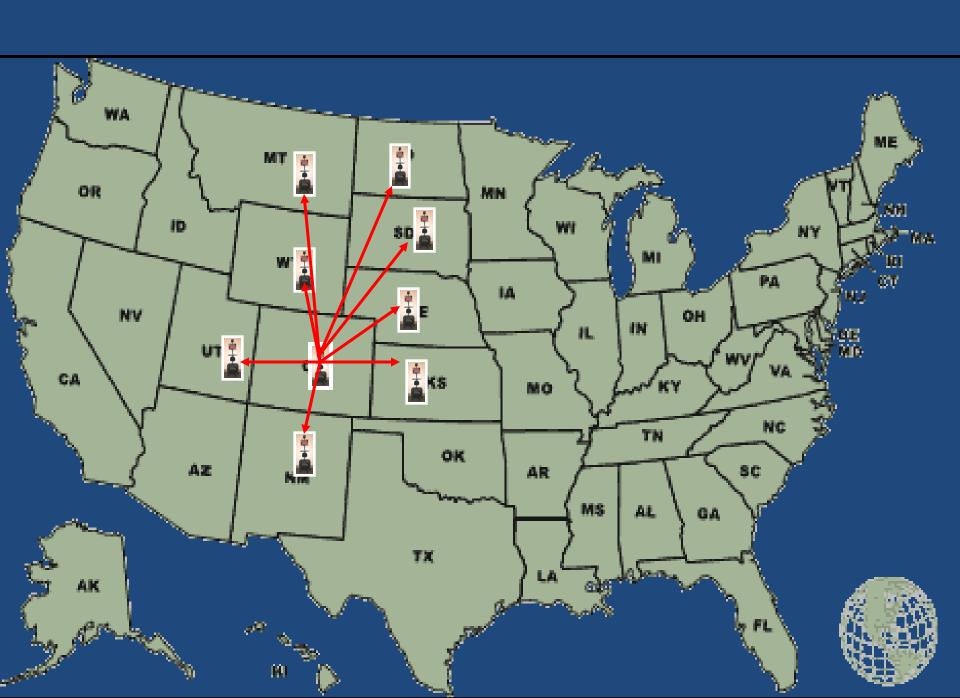
74 400

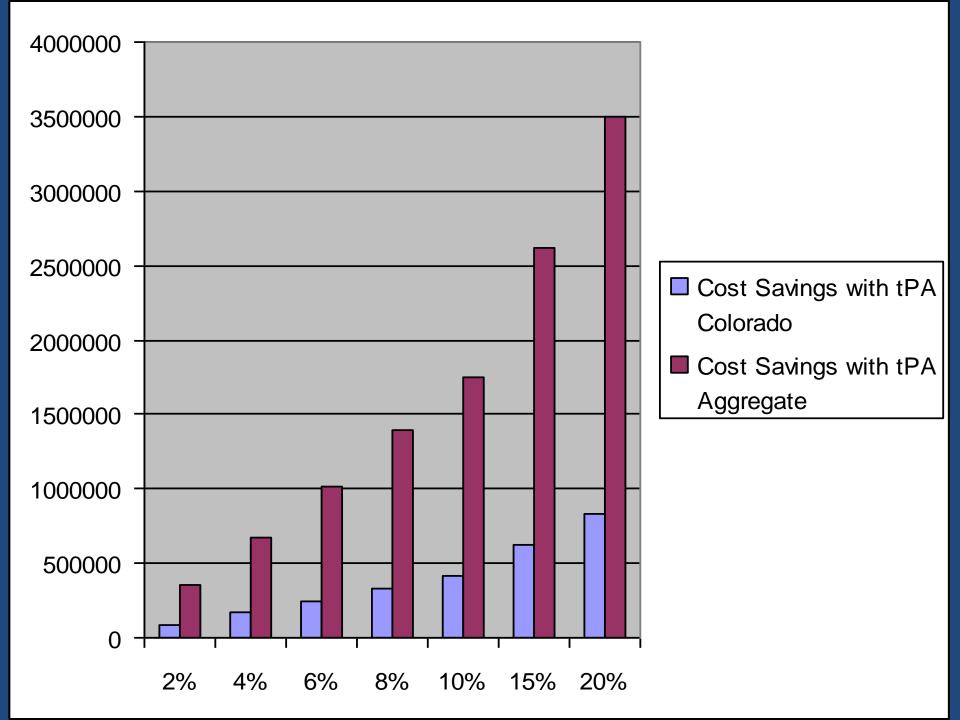
\$52 800

396 000

372 000

\$264 000





# Issues with Telemedicine and Widespread Acceptance

- Physician Liability
  - Who is Liable
  - Which state?
- Credentialing:
  - Intra and Interstate
- Standards of Care
- Financial Reimbursement
  - Medicare/Medicaid
  - Retainer model?
- Common Technology Standards

# CO-DOC/Mastercard

- Total Cameras Covered: 19
- Number of Beds Covered on call: 2132
- Number of Neurologists on call: 1
- Telemedicine calls: 1.3
- Total Miles Traveled: 0
- Being able to do consults in shorts and a Tshirt: Priceless



# The Limit??